

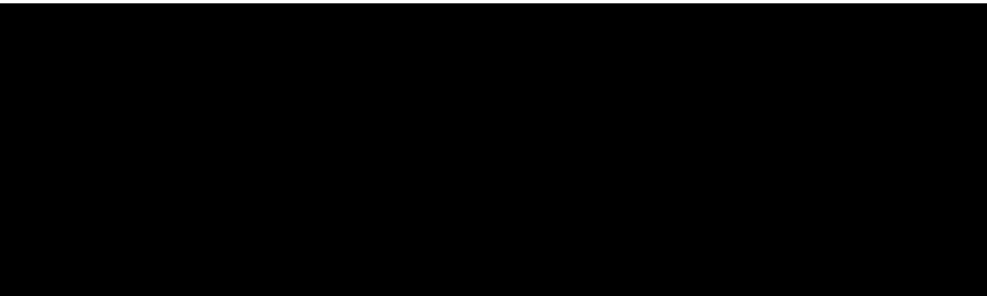
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133

COUNTRY Polish-occupied Germany  
TOPIC Information on Soviet and Polish Troops in Liegnitz and Seifersdorf  
EVALUATION 25X1X (except as noted) PLACE OBTAINED 25X1A  
DATE OF CONTENT prior to December 1950  
DATE OBTAINED 25X1A DATE PREPARED 24 October 1951  
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REMARKS  
25X1X

SOURCE



Liegnitz.

1. In the summer of 1950, Soviet troops wearing black epaulets were observed in the barracks installation on Goldbergerstrasse on Siegeshoehe, Liegnitz (O 52/B 82). No tanks or artillery pieces were seen in this installation which was visited by source only once. Numerous sedans were seen in a garage.  
25X1X The former military post hospital, opposite the barracks installation, was used by the Soviets. 25X1X
2. Part of the barracks installations located on the south side of Haynauer Strasse, immediately east of the railroad line, was used by a Soviet-controlled printing office which produced the newspapers published in Liegnitz. Another portion of the installation, which consisted of three multi-story buildings, quartered Soviet soldiers, who were not believed to belong to the printing office. Source knew that the second barracks installation on the north side of Haynauer Strasse, west of the railroad line, quartered several Soviet agencies, including a main finance office and a Soviet laundry.  
25X1X Although Soviet officers and EM were continuously seen entering and leaving this installation, source did not definitely know whether a troop unit was stationed there.
3. The former Taubstummenanstalt (Institute for the Deaf and Dumb), opposite the barracks installation on the north side of Haynauer Strasse, quartered a Soviet unit which was known by the name of "Headquarters". Officers wearing epaulets with red and black backgrounds and Soviet civilians were observed there. The unit had connections with the former Teichert factory, the former Opel workshop and the Soviet Kech agency.
4. The former Grenadier Kaserne quartered troops of an undetermined branch of service. The former municipal hospital near this barracks installation

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on the north side of Maynauer Strasse, was under Soviet administration.

5. A barracks installation located on the west side of Frankfurter Strasse, in the suburb of Topferberg, in the northern part of the town, which was referred to as Artillerie Kaserne, quartered soldiers who wore black epaulets. No tanks or artillery pieces were seen there. However, an acquaintance of source, who lived near this installation, stated that it quartered artillery troops. The barracks installation on the east side of the road to Lueben (O 52/B 84) quartered troops of an undetermined branch of service.

6. Up to early September 1950, Polish troops were observed in the barracks installation on the east side of Immanuelstrasse, north of the airfield. The installation consists of 1 old four-story building, 3 other quartering buildings, and 1 kitchen and utilities building. Antenna masts fitted with rod, wire and loop antennas, were seen on the roof of one of the quartering buildings. The Polish soldiers, who were 20 to 25 years old, wore grey-blue coats and blue trousers with wide yellow stripes as dress uniforms. The epaulets and visor-type caps had yellow piping. This type uniform was first seen by source about the beginning of 1949. (1) The airfield barracks installation quartered air force soldiers.

7. The former House of the German Armed Forces, on the south side of Bitschen Strasse, west of the athletic field, quartered a Soviet headquarters. Many high-ranking officers, including generals, were seen there by source. The installation was generally referred to in Liegnitz as "The Soviet General Staff". The area between Bitschen Strasse and Martin Luther Strasse and on both sides of Dove Strasse was occupied exclusively by Soviets. The former municipal Lyzeum (high school for girls), north of Kindenbourgplatz, served as a Soviet officers' clubhouse. Soviet officers and civilians were seen in Villa Hartmann, apparently a clubhouse, on Schuetzenstrasse near Muehlgraben. A Soviet hotel for transient officers was located in the building of the former agricultural bank at the intersection of Luisen Strasse and Garten Strasse. The former Soviet main komendatura in the former Hitler Youth home on Garten Strasse was deactivated some time before. The building housed an agency which was mainly civilian. Soviet officers were seldom seen there.

8. The former Ritter Akademie, northwest of Kleiner Ring, was used as a Soviet warehouse prior to September 1951. According to German warehouse workers, large quantities of clothing and other equipment had been stored there. A large Soviet motor vehicle repair shop was established in the former Opel workshop on the east side of Jauer Strasse and south of Baesler Strasse. About 120 men were assigned to this installation prior to September 1950. Its superior headquarters was located in Breslau-Klottsendorf (P 52/C 41). A Colonel Vakhrevo, (fnu), (phonetic spelling), who was in control of the workshop, lived in Breslau, but frequently stayed in Liegnitz. (2) A Soviet unit which was mainly charged with repair work on tank engines, was located in the former Teichert Machine Factory.

9. A Polish recruiting office was located in the former agricultural school on Wilhelmstrasse. A Polish officers' clubhouse, which was frequented by officers of the Polish Armed Forces, and by militia as well as by civilians, was located in a villa on the north side of Gartenstrasse near the millrace which runs underground there. Another military Polish agency was believed to be located in two adjacent dwelling houses on the east side of Schubertstrasse. Polish officers and civilians were seen there. The headquarters of the Polish Militia was located on the northwest side of Gartenstrasse near Breslauer Platz.

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25X1A

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- (c) Colonel Vildrevo, (fnu), was mentioned as chief of a motor vehicle repair shop in Breslau-Polancowitz by another source in November 1949. [REDACTED] 25X1A
- 25X1A [REDACTED]
- (d) The information on Soviet occupied barracks installations in Liegnitz agrees with statements made by other resettlers. The report makes it clear that most of the barracks installations in the town quartered Soviet troops and agencies up to December 1950 and that Polish troop units are probably not stationed in Liegnitz. The occupation of the barracks installations in Liegnitz does not clearly identify the Soviet units actually quartered there, even if compared with former reports. The Artillerie Kaserne mentioned in Paragraph 5 of the present report as being located on the former Frankfurter Strasse, is probably identical with the worker settlement in Toepferberg reportedly occupied by Soviet infantry, tank and artillery units in January 1948.
- (ii) According to other information covering the period up to March 1951, Soviet units in Liegnitz assigned to [REDACTED] had seized former German estates in the vicinity of the town, which, however, were to be returned to Polish administration. [REDACTED] 25X1B
- [REDACTED] 25X1A

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